11/87 S1527-3

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

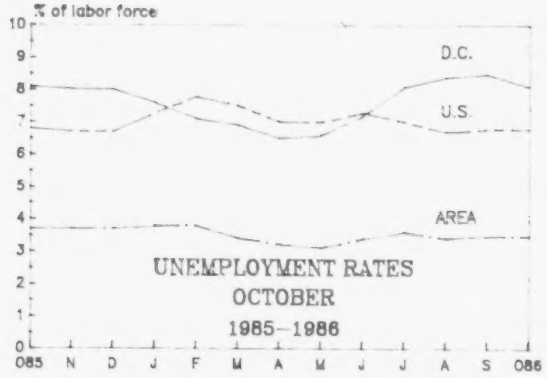
AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

DATA FOR OCTOBER 1986 DECEMBER 19, 1986

D.C. Unemployment Rate Dips to 8.1%

Area Adds 70,000 Jobs Over The Year



THE DISTRICT'S LABOR FORCE

For the first time in four months, the District's unemployment declined in October--from 8.4 percent the previous month to 8.1 percent. Over the past 13 years, the October unemployment rate has averaged 8.4 percent. This October's rate is below the long term average for the month. Over this same period, the movement between September and October has averaged a decline of 0.1 percentage point. Thus, this October's decline of 0.3 percentage point is probably a significant reduction.

For the first ten months of this year, unemployment in the City has averaged 7.5 percent of the labor force. Technical factors indicate that for the next two months the rate is likely to decline marginally. Thus, this year's annual rate will probably be down from last year's average of 8.5 percent. In fact, this year's rate could be the lowest since 1980 when the annual average was 7.3 percent.

The over-the-month change involved both an increase in the number of District residents who were employed (500) and a decrease in the number unemployed (1,200). In fact, this is the second month in a row that unemployment has declined by over a thousand workers.

Compared to the same time last year (October 1985), the labor market situa-

Job Service . . .

Best Wishes for the New Year

Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr. Mayor

Department of Employment Services
Floyd. S. Goff
Acting Director

Department of Employment Services

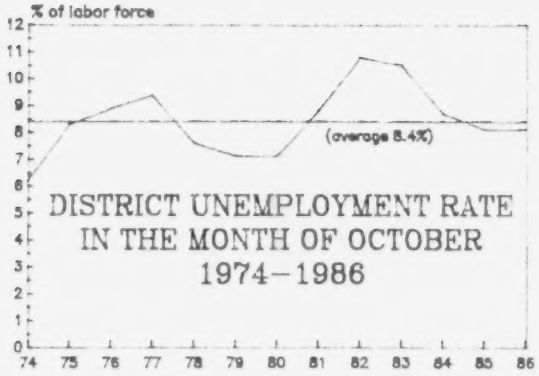
EMPLOYMENT STATUS FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA, AND THE SUBURBAN RING
OCTOBER 1986 a/

	October 1986 b/	September 1986 c/	October 1985	September 1985	Net Change From September 1986	Net Change From October 1986
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	319,400	320,100	321,300	318,800	-700	-1,900
Total Employed	293,600	293,100	295,300	292,500	500	-1,700
Total Unemployment	25,800	27,000	26,000	26,300	-1,200	- 200
Unemployment Rate d/	8.1	8.4	8.1	8.2	-0.3	-----
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,754,400	1,739,600	1,675,700	1,658,700	14,800	78,700
Total Employed	1,707,600	1,695,300	1,627,000	1,610,100	12,300	80,600
Total Unemployed	46,900	44,300	48,700	48,600	2,600	-1,800
Unemployment Rate d/	2.7	2.5	2.9	2.9	0.2	- 0.2
WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,073,800	2,059,700	1,997,000	1,977,500	14,100	76,800
Total Employed	2,001,200	1,988,400	1,922,300	1,902,600	12,800	78,900
Total Unemployed	72,700	71,300	74,700	74,900	1,400	-2,000
Unemployment Rate d/	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.8	------	-0.2

a/ Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding.
b/ Preliminary.
c/ Revised.
d/ Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park ; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Federick, and Calvert.

FOR LABOR MARKET INFORMATION CALL -(202) 639-1642

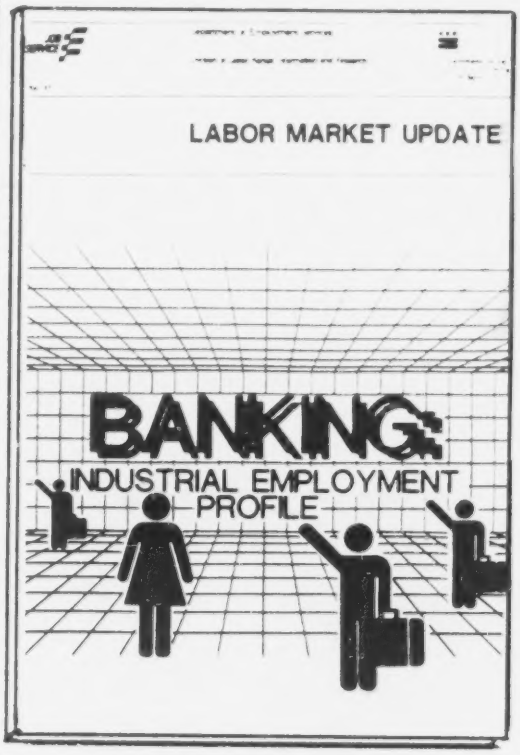


tion of District residents shows little change. The unemployment rate in October last year was exactly the same as this year (8.1 percent). However, the estimates show marginal declines in all three components of the labor data--the labor force has fallen by 1,900 individuals, employment has declined by 1,700 and joblessness by 200.

THE AREA & SUBURBAN LABOR FORCE

In the suburbs during October, 14,800 more people joined the labor force. Only 12,800 found work. Thus, the suburban unemployment rolls increased by 2,600 and the unemployment rate rose marginally to 2.7 percent-- up from 2.5 percent in September. Despite this increase, the rate of unemployment still signals a serious labor shortage of workers who live in Washington's suburbs.

Compared to October of last year, the estimates show positive movements in the suburban labor force. During this 12-month period, nearly 79,000 people living in the suburbs entered the labor force--a 4.7 percent growth rate. The number holding jobs grew by 5 percent, or nearly 81,000 new workers. As a result of an employment expansion greater then the expansion in the labor force, the number of jobless suburbanites fell by 1,800 and the rate of



INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT PROFILE: BANKING

In the past 13 years, employment in the Area banks has expanded by more than 50%. This special Labor Market Update of the Banking Industry (SIC 60) was prepared as a benchmark to measure the future employment impact of inter-state banking laws.

Free copies may be obtained by calling:

The Department of Employment Services
Division of Labor Market Information

(202) 639-1642

or

The D.C. Occupational Information
Coordinating Committee

(202) 639-1083

unemployment declined marginally--by two tenths of a percent.

For the Area, the October decrease in unemployment in the District was offset by the increase in the suburbs. As a result, the Area unemployment rate remained unchanged at 3.5 percent. In October, the Area labor force numbered 2,073,800 people, 85 percent of them suburbanites and 15 percent District residents. However, District residents comprised nearly 36 percent of the Area's jobless, or 2.4 times more than a proportionate share of the total Area unemployment. A condition which produces a shortage of workers from the suburbs and an excess in the District. This imbalanced condition exists despite the fact that the regional economy is operating at or above full employment.

Unemployment Rates in the Washington D.C., MSA By City and County

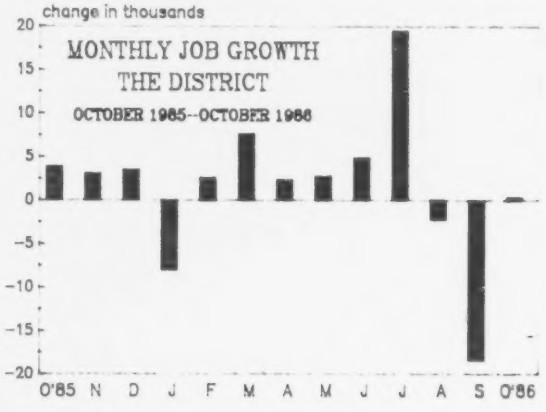
	Oct. 1986 a/	Sept. 1986 b/	Oct. 1985
District	8.1	8.4	8.1
Prince Georges Co.	3.5	3.2	3.2
Alexandria	3.1	3.0	4.3
Calvert Co.	3.0	2.9	2.7
Manassas	2.7	2.4	3.3
Fairfax City	2.6	2.8	3.5
Arlington Co.	2.6	2.5	3.8
Montgomery Co.	2.6	2.3	2.5
Frederick Co.	2.5	2.5	2.3
Fairfax Co.	2.3	2.3	2.9
Charles Co.	2.2	2.1	2.3
Falls Church	2.1	2.2	3.7
Prince William Co.	2.1	2.0	2.5
Stafford Co.	2.0	1.9	2.9
Manassas Park	1.9	2.1	1.8
Loudoun Co.	1.8	2.0	2.5

a/ Preliminary
b/ Revised

SOURCE: Department of Employment Services, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totaled 8,572 in October 1986--down 1,206 from September. In October, 52.6 percent of all UI recipients were males. Occupationally, clerical and sales workers comprised 28.9 percent of all UI claimants. However, professional, managerial, and technical workers were nearly as numerous at 26.7 percent. Service workers comprised another 21.3 percent of the experienced worker pool drawing unemployment benefits. The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployed was unchanged at 10.1 weeks for all claimants in October. Over the month, the duration for males decreased from 10.2 weeks to 10.0 weeks, while that for females increased from 10.1 weeks to 10.4 weeks.



JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT

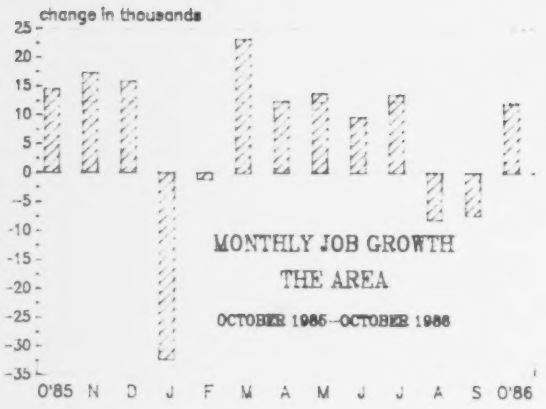
The number of jobs in the District rose by 400 between September and October of this year. In the private sector, Wholesale/Retail Trade was the only industry to experience growth over the month with 100 new jobs. Growth, in virtually all other industries, remained constant with the exception of Manufacturing with a loss of 100 jobs. In the public

sector, the number of Federal jobs increased by 300 over the month, while the number of District Government jobs rose by 200.

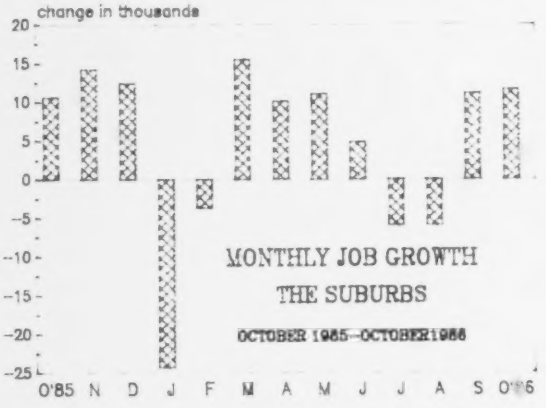
Over the year (October 1986 compared to October 1985) the number of District jobs grew by 18,300. Fifty-nine percent of total job growth was in the private sector (10,800 new jobs). The Services industry, with 10,700 new jobs, was the growth leader, followed by Construction (2,800 new jobs); Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (400 new jobs); and Manufacturing (200 new jobs). Within the Services industry, Business Services (4,500 jobs), Other Services (2,900 jobs), and Legal Services (2,500 jobs) were the major growth components. Wholesale/Retail Trade experienced a loss of 1,800 jobs along with Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities with a loss of 1,300 jobs. Public sector growth resulted from positive movement in both the Federal Government (6,000 jobs) and the District Government (1,500 jobs) over the year.

JOB GROWTH IN THE AREA

Reflecting growth in both the private and public sectors, the number of Area jobs rose by 12,000 between September and October of this year. Public sector growth resulted from seasonal increases (8,600 jobs) in State and Local Government. Federal Government added 300 jobs over the month. Private sector growth was concentrated in Wholesale/Retail Trade (2,100 new jobs) and Construction (1,000 new jobs). General Merchandise Stores was the growth component in the Trade industry with 1,300 new jobs. Slight increases in Manufacturing and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities were more than offset by small declines in Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate, Services, and Mining.



Between October 1985 and October 1986, the number of Area jobs (69,200 jobs) increased dramatically, from 1,936,800 to 2,006,000. Although growth was strong in both the District and the Suburbs, seventy-four percent of the new jobs were outside the City. The private sector accounted for 54,900 of the new jobs. Growth was especially strong in Services (26,400 jobs) and Construction (12,300 jobs). Public sector jobs rose by 14,300 over the year due to significant growth in State and Local Government (10,900 jobs) and the Federal Government (3,400 jobs).



Due to advances in both the public and private sectors, the number of Suburban jobs rose by 11,600 between September and October of this year.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK a/
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
	OCT. b/ 1986	SEPT. c/ 1986	OCT. 1985	OCT. b/ 1986	SEPT. c/ 1986	OCT. 1985
TOTAL	**649.2**	**648.8**	**630.9**	**2,006.0**	**1,994.0**	**1,936.8**
Total Private Sector	**382.6**	**382.8**	**371.8**	**1,434.7**	**1,431.6**	**1,379.8**
Manufacturing	**15.4**	**15.5**	**15.2**	**82.9**	**82.5**	**82.5**
Total Durables.....	N/A	N/A	N/A	39.9	39.8	40.0
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products.....	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.5	3.5	3.3
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.6	21.6	22.1
All Other Durables.....	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.8	14.6	14.7
Total Non-Durables.....	N/A	N/A	N/A	43.0	42.7	42.4
Food & Kindered Products...	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.3	5.4	5.5
Printing & Publishing.....	12.1	12.2	11.9	31.2	30.9	30.6
All other Non-Durables.....	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.5	6.4	6.4
All Other Manufacturing....	3.3	3.3	3.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**1.2**	**1.3**	**1.3**
Construction	**16.5**	**16.5**	**13.7**	**128.9**	**127.9**	**116.6**
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	**24.2**	**24.2**	**25.5**	**89.3**	**89.1**	**88.2**
Railroad.....	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.8	4.8	4.9
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	39.3	39.1	36.5
All Transportation.....	8.9	9.0	8.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities.....	15.3	15.3	16.7	45.2	45.2	46.7
Trade	**62.8**	**62.7**	**64.6**	**395.7**	**393.6**	**387.5**
Wholesale.....	9.4	9.4	9.3	74.9	74.1	71.5
Retail.....	53.3	53.2	55.3	320.8	319.5	315.9
General Merchandise.....	5.2	4.9	5.0	39.4	38.1	39.5
Food.....	N/A	N/A	N/A	42.3	43.5	41.6
Automotive.....	N/A	N/A	N/A	37.3	37.3	35.0
Apparel & Accessories....	N/A	N/A	N/A	23.4	22.5	23.1
Eating & Drinking Places.	25.1	25.6	27.5	104.4	104.7	103.8
All Other Retail.....	23.0	22.8	22.7	74.0	73.4	73.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	**35.2**	**35.2**	**34.8**	**115.1**	**115.6**	**108.8**
Banking.....	7.1	7.0	7.1	21.2	21.3	20.9
All Other.....	28.1	28.2	27.7	93.9	94.3	87.9

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (continued)

	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			WASHINGTON AREA		
	Oct. 1986 b/	Sept. 1986 c/	Oct. 1985	Oct. 1986 b/	Sept. 1986 c/	Oct. 1985
Services	**228.5**	**228.5**	**217.8**	**621.5**	**621.65**	**595.1**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	12.9	12.8	12.8	29.9	30.1	29.9
Personal Services	4.0	4.0	4.1	23.2	22.8	22.8
Business Services	50.9	50.7	46.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	30.5	30.6	30.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	23.7	23.1	21.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	30.2	30.2	29.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	76.3	77.0	73.4	568.4	568.7	542.4
Government	**266.5**	**266.0**	**259.1**	**571.3**	**562.4**	**557.0**
Federal Government	216.3	216.0	210.3	361.1	360.8	357.7
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	210.2	201.6	199.3
D.C. Government	45.4	45.2	43.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local Government	4.8	4.8	4.9	N/A	N/A	N/A

a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b/ Preliminary.
c/ Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information & Research in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Public sector growth occurred solely in State and Local Government. (8,400 jobs). The private sector accounted for twenty-eight percent. Growth was concentrated in Wholesale/Retail Trade (2,000 jobs) and Construction (1,000 jobs). Small gains in Manufacturing and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities were offset by marginal losses in Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate and Services.

Over the year (October 1986 compared to October 1985), the number of Suburban jobs increased by 50,900. The majority of these new jobs was in the private sector (44,100 jobs), reflecting significant growth in each industry except Mining, which experienced a loss of 100 jobs. Growth was particularyly exuberant in Services (15,700 jobs), Wholesale/Retail Trade (10,000 jobs), and Construction (9,500 jobs). Public sector growth (6,900 jobs) was concentrated solely in State and Local Government, which has added 9,500 jobs. Federal Government employment declined by 2,600 over the year.

AREA JOB GROWTH RATES

Over the past two years (October 1984 to October 1986), the Washington Area has been creating jobs at a rate of 5.4 percent. This high growth rate has

been fueled by an even higher rate of growth (6.6 percent) in the Suburbs. However, starting in early 1985, the rate of job growth began declining, so that now both the Area and the suburbs are now producing new jobs at a rate that is less than their 24 month average. Only in the District is the rate of growth (2.9 percent) the same as its two-year average. For the past three months, the Area's job growth has been stagnated near the 3.6 percent level. Still even at this level, the local economy is producing new jobs at an annual level of 70,000 jobs (about 50,000 in the suburbs and 18,000 in the District).

PROFILE OF JOB GROWTH RATES
OCTOBER 1984 TO OCTOBER 1986

The Area

Average 24 months	5.4%
High, December 1984	6.9%
Low, October 1986	3.6%
Current Month	3.6%

The Suburbs

Average 24 months	6.6%
High, January 1985	8.5%
Low, August 1986	3.6%
Current month	3.9%

The District

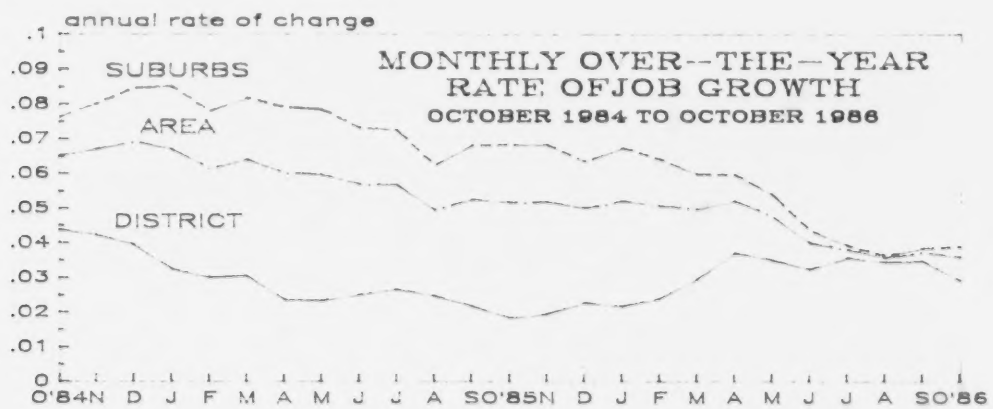
Average 24 months	2.9%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, October 1985	1.8%
Current month	2.9%

D.C. BUSINESS BIRTHS IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF THIS YEAR

There were 637 new private firms (excluding private households) added to the District's economy in the first quarter of 1986, as indicated by their new liability under the unemployment insurance laws of the City. Employment in these 637 firms averaged 2,294 per month (3.6 employees per firm), generated $10.5 million in new quarterly wages, or $4,577 per employee. The comparable data for the previous quarter was 425 firms, 1,235 in average monthly employment, or 2.9 employees per firm. Total wages generated by new firms in last quarter amounted to $6.0 million.

The first quarter 1986 average monthly employment for all private firms in the District (excluding private households) was 350,316 with $2.2 billion in quarterly wages, to average $6,185 per employee. This compares with 356,989 average employment last quarter, with $2.1 billion in wages, averaging $5,824 per employee.

The leading industry in the number of new firms in the first quarter was Management, Consulting and Public Relations Services, which added 72 firms, representing 11.3 percent of the total new firms in this analysis. Monthly employment in the quarter averaged 227, and the average wages for the quarter



amounted to $6,249 per employee. Legal services establishments added 60 new firms, and ranked number two in the level of firms added. However, the Engineering, Architectural and Surveying Services industry ranked first in salary, with an $8,448 average quarterly wage compared to $7,496 in Legal Services--also ranking second in the salary category. Last quarter the leading industry in the number of firms added was once again Management, Consulting and Public Relations Services, and a tie for second place was held by Eating and Drinking Places, and Legal Services. Legal Services was the leader in the wage category last quarter.

Other significant industries in this quarter in terms of the number of firms added, average employment, or average salary include Eating and Drinking Places, Real Estate Agents and Managers, Offices of Physicians, and Cleaning and Maintenance Services to Dwellings and Other Buildings. The Eating and Drinking Places industry lead all new industries in average monthly employment, with 252 (8 employees per firm). Real Estate Agents and Managers ranked third from the bottom of the seven selected industries in average employees per month, but was one notch up in salary (fourth from the top) with $5,886 in average quarterly wage. As might be expected, the Cleaning and Maintenance Services to Dwellings and Other Buildings industry ranked at the bottom in average quarterly wage ($1,939) because of the high concentration of employees, the relatively short average hours per week, and low average hourly wage. The average monthly employment in this industry was 179 (4.5 per firm) ranking third from the top for the seven selected industries.

Noted among the new firms this quarter are, Craw Daddy in the Eating and Drinking Places industry; and Old Line Maintenance, Inc., in the Maintenance Services to Buildings and Other Dwellings industry. The Management and Consulting Services industry welcomed Restaurant Management Systems, Inc.,

NEW FIRMS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
SELECTED INDUSTRIES

FIRST QUARTER, 1986

	NEW FIRMS ADDED	AVERAGE MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT	AVERAGE QUARTERLY WAGE
Management, Consulting and Public Relations Services.....	72	227	$6,249
Legal Services.....	60	147	7,496
Eating and Drinking Places.....	31	252	2,067
Real Estate Agents and Managers..	23	53	5,886
Offices of Physicians.....	20	37	4,018
Engineering, Architectural and Surveying Services.....	7	82	8,448
Cleaning and Maintenance Services to Dwellings and other Buildings	4	179	1,939

SOURCE: LMIR, ES-202 Report. Firms becoming lible for coverage under the Unemployment Insurance Laws of the District of Columbia.

and Expand Associates, and ERCI/Systems Integration and Management Corporation, among others. Peter M. Gunnar, P.C., McNeily and Rosenfeld, and Daniel J. Pilliero entered the Legal Services industry; and Delow, Hampton and Associates bolsted the Engineering, Architectural and Surveying Services industry.

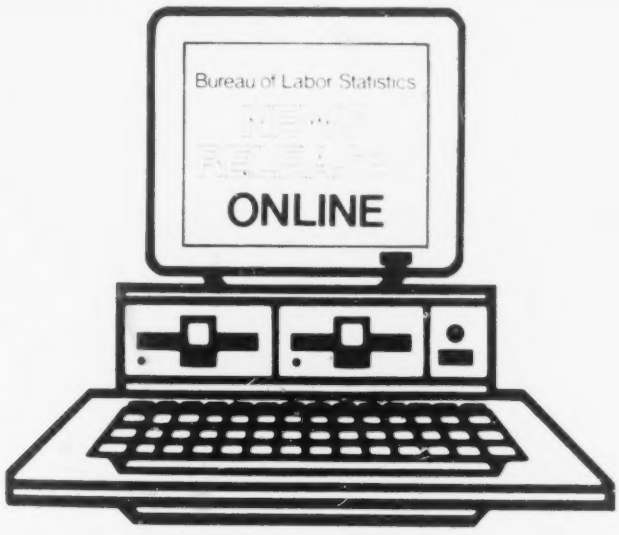
NEW MINIMUM WAGE FOR JANITORS ISSUED

The District Wage-Hour Board on November 5th issued an order raising the minimum wage for 15,000 janitorial workers employed by contract cleaning firms, hospitals, educational institutions, real estate management firms, residential care homes, child care centers and professional organizations. The order, which raises the minimum wage to $4.70 an hour, takes effect January 5, 1987. The order replaces a 1981 order, which set the level at $3.70 an hour.

The Wage-Hour Board found that the Consumer Price Index had increased 28.9 percent since the last minimum wage increase in January 1981. The Board determined that to restore to janitorial workers the purchasing power that the $3.70 minimum wage had done nearly 6 years ago, a 28.9 percent increase in the minimum wage was necessary. The order also provides for a $4.25 an hour wage for adult-learners for up to 30 calendar days.

An estimated 9,800 janitorial workers could receive pay increases as a result of the Board's action.

WAGE AND HOUR BOARD: 576-6942



The Bureau of Labor Statistics makes its principal releases available online through a commercial computer center. There is no charge for the data. Users may access all or parts of the releases, paying only for the actual computer time used, at a rate of about $7.50 per hour for local access and about $20 per hour for access anywhere in the country.

For more information, write to the Office of Publications, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D.C. 20212.

LABOR FORCE PROFILE: BLACK UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE DISTRICT & CENTRAL CITIES

Unemployment rates in the District are generally higher than in the Washington Area and the Nation. The District is, however, a central city and its labor force is predominantly black. (See the August edition of the ALS [pp. 8-14] for a recent profile of unemployment in the District.) The Bureau of Labor Statistics each year publishes the Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, which permits a comparison of black unemployment in several central cities. The data in this annual BLS publication is from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

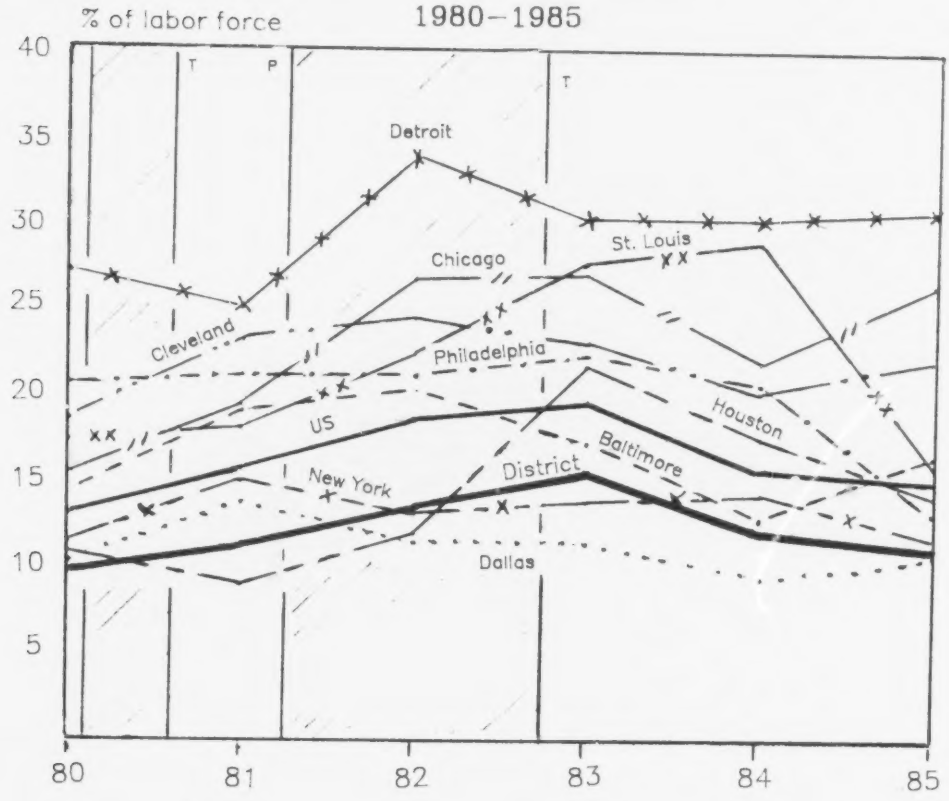
Between 1980 and 1985, The BLS Geographic Profile each year contained black unemployment rates for ten large central cities. Black working age populations in these cities ranged from a high of 70 percent in the District to a low of about 25 percent in New York City. In 1985, only eleven percent of the total U.S. working age population was black.

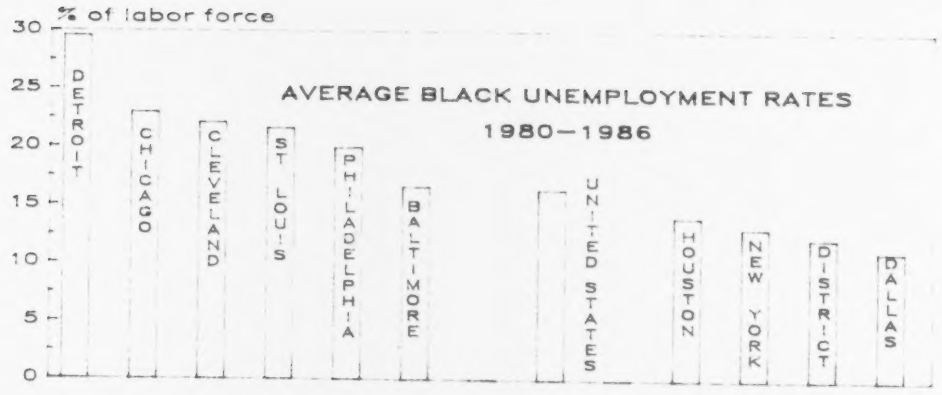
When black unemployment rates for the ten central cities were averaged for the years 1980 through 1985, the District had the second lowest rate. (Detroit with an average of 29.5 percent had the highest. Dallas with 11.2 percent had the lowest.) Over the full six years, the black rate in the

BLACK UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

IN THE UNITED STATES, THE DISTRICT &

SELTECTED CENTRAL CITIES





BLACK UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE UNITED STATES, THE DISTRICT AND SELECTED CENTRAL CITIES 1980-1985

	AVERAGE	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Detroit	29.5	27.2	25.2	33.7	30.2	30.1	30.7
Chicago	23.0	15.4	19.4	26.8	27.0	22.6	26.5
Cleveland	22.1	18.6	23.6	24.5	23.1	20.3	22.3
St. Louis	21.6	17.4	18.0	21.6	27.6	28.7	16.3
Philadelphia	19.9	20.4	21.2	21.0	23.7	20.5	12.8
Baltimore	16.6	14.0	19.1	20.2	17.1	12.7	16.6
United States	16.4	13.2	15.6	18.9	19.5	15.9	15.1
Houston	14.0	10.7	9.0	11.8	21.7	16.5	14.3
New York	13.1	10.8	15.0	13.7	13.9	13.7	11.5
DISTRICT	12.2	9.2	11.1	13.8	15.8	12.1	11.4
Dallas	11.2	10.0	13.1	11.4	11.5	9.6	11.3

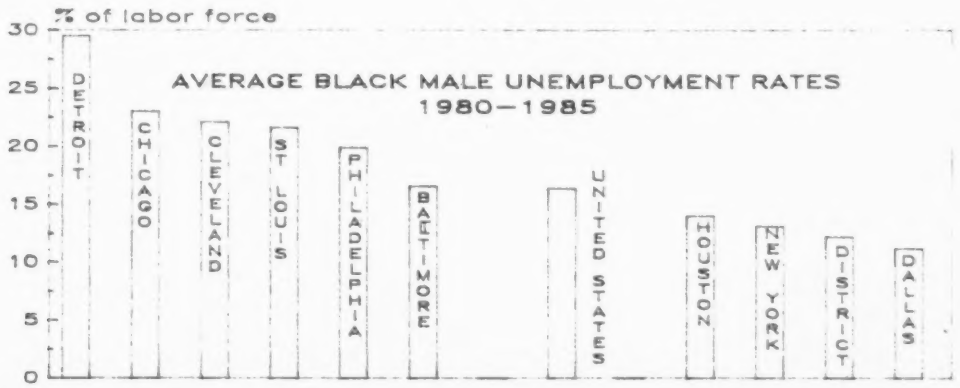
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1985.

District remained below the national. Unlike other central cities (St. Louis and Chicago for example), the District's rate maintained a relatively constant relationship with the national black rate (about 4 percentage points below the national rate).

The study period included two national recessions, the "mini-recession" of 1980 and a major recession in 1981 and 1982. Black unemployment rates peaked in three central cities in 1982, in six cities in 1983 and in one (St. Louis) in 1984. The three cities peaking in 1982 (Detroit, Cleveland and Baltimore), probably did so, because these cities have heavier concentrations of jobs in manufacturing industries. In only two cities (St. Louis and Philadelphia) have black unemployment rates returned to pre-recessionary 1980 levels. The District in 1985 was still 2.3 percentage points above the 1980 average of 9.2 percent, but down more than 4 percentage points from the 1983 high. At some time during the six year period, black unemployment exceeded 20 percent in all but three cities (New York, the District and Dallas). The highest black rate was recorded in 1982 by the city of Detroit, when 1 of every 3 black workers was unemployed. The Detroit black rate is still extremely high with more than 3 of every 10 black workers unemployed in 1985.

Black Unemployment By Sex

Over the study period, the national unemployment rate for black men averaged one percentage point higher than for black women (16.9 percent versus 15.9 percent). In the District the difference was 2.7 percentage points higher for men, but the difference last year (1985) had narrowed to only 0.2 percentage points. When compared to the other seven central cities (data by sex was not available for St. Louis and Cleveland for all six years), the District had the second lowest average black male unemployment rate and the lowest black female rate. Interestingly, in the two Texas cities (Houston and Dallas), the six year average jobless rate for black females was higher than for black men. In the main, however, black men were more severely impacted by the national recession than were black females. The highest rate for either sex was the 36.1 percent unemployment suffered by black males in 1982 in Detroit, but by 1985 the Detroit black male rate had fallen to 1.7 percentage points below the black female rate. Still, unemployment for both Detroit groups in 1985 hovered around 30 percent.



BLACK MALE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE UNITED STATES, THE DISTRICT AND SELECTED CENTRAL CITIES 1980-1985

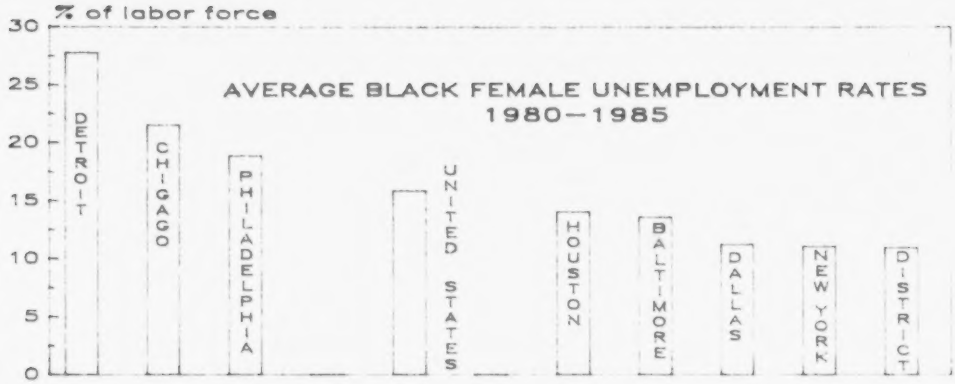
	AVERAGE	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Detroit	31.0	31.6	26.2	36.1	30.6	31.7	29.9
Chicago	24.2	17.1	21.8	29.1	26.7	22.8	27.5
Philadelphia	21.0	21.8	22.7	25.2	26.2	15.8	14.2
Baltimore	19.8	16.1	17.4	26.8	20.7	17.9	19.8
United States	16.9	13.3	15.7	20.1	20.3	16.4	15.3
New York	15.1	12.6	16.4	16.0	16.9	15.1	13.5
Houston	13.9	9.0	7.5	12.7	23.1	17.0	14.2
DISTRICT	13.6	9.8	12.2	15.9	19.3	12.7	11.5
Dallas	11.1	10.3	11.6	10.7	11.9	10.2	11.6

SOURCE: The Bureau of Labor Statistics, Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 1980, 1982, 1983, 1984, and 1985.

BLACK FEMALE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE UNITED STATES, THE DISTRICT AND SELECTED CENTRAL CITIES 1980-1985

	AVERAGE	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Detroit	27.8	22.2	24.0	30.7	29.8	28.4	31.6
Chicago	21.5	12.8	16.9	24.5	27.3	22.4	25.3
Philadelphia	18.9	18.9	19.5	16.8	21.5	25.3	11.4
United States	15.9	13.1	15.6	17.6	18.6	15.4	14.9
Houston	14.1	12.8	10.7	10.6	20.1	15.9	14.4
Baltimore	13.6	11.8	20.8	14.1	13.6	7.8	13.6
Dallas	11.2	9.8	14.7	12.0	11.0	8.9	11.0
New York	11.0	8.9	13.5	11.3	10.8	12.2	9.5
DISTRICT	10.9	8.7	10.0	11.7	12.3	11.6	11.3

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1985.



Black Teenage Unemployment

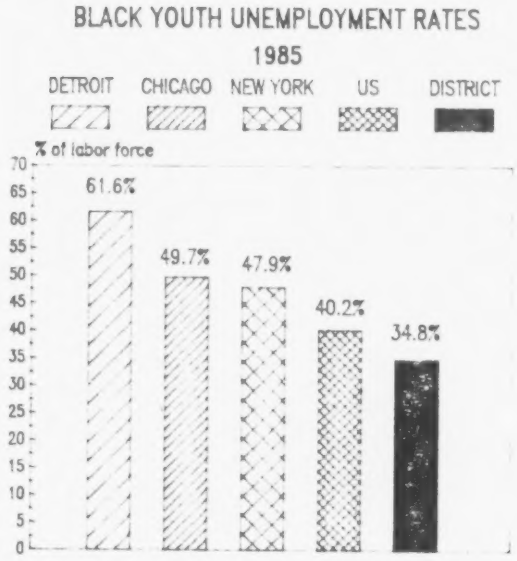
Only in the District did CPS data for black youth (16-19 year old) meet BLS statistical standards for publication in all six years. However, black teenage unemployment in the District can be compared to the rate for the same group at the national level.

NATIONAL AND DISTRICT UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR BLACK YOUTH

	United States	The District
1980	35.8%	28.0%
1981	41.4	37.1
1982	48.0	42.8
1983	46.9	52.4
1984	42.7	40.5
1985	40.7	34.8

Thus, unemployment in the District for black teenagers exceeded the national average in only one of the six years (1983). This probably reflects the significant investment that the District makes in employment and training programs for youth.

Data on black youth unemployment for 1985 was published by BLS for the District and three other larger central cities. The District had the lowest rate.



Observation

The District is a central city with a predominantly black population. When compared to other similar jurisdictions, it had the second lowest rate of black unemployment, as well as, the second lowest for black men, and the lowest rate for black women. Even for black youth, it appears that the City compares rather favorably, although the data for other cities is not extensive. Still, even though the Washington area has experienced very massive job growth (272,600 new jobs

since 1980), the area economy has not been able to push black unemployment in the District below double digits.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE STATES, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED CITIES

In September 1986, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 242 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. Historically, the Washington Area's unemployment rate decreases slightly between August and September. This September the Area's unemployment rate was up slightly from 3.4 percent in August to 3.5 percent in September. This was the sixteenth lowest rate of all the areas reported. Overall, the Area's rate seems to be edging slightly upward. This was the fifth time this year that the rate had been 3.5 percent or above.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area at 3.5 percent was the lowest recorded for a major metropolitan area. The Boston Area which had been rivaling the Washington Area for the first six months of the year saw its rate jump from 3.3 percent to 3.9 percent. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington had the same rate of 4.8 percent in September as in August. The Richmond-Petersburg Area--110 miles south of Washington had a September jobless rate of 4.0 percent--up from 3.9 percent for the previous month.

States

When the District of Columbia (with an August preliminary rate of 8.5 percent) was ranked with the fifty states, the District had the 8th highest jobless rate in the country. This was up two notches from the 10th spot held in August. Virginia's rate at 4.3 percent was down from 4.4 percent recorded in August. Maryland's rate was up from 4.0 percent to 4.2 percent, the same as July. Virginia and Maryland ranked 39th and 43rd, respectively, in the standings among the fifty-one jurisdictions.

Of the States reporting over-the-year decreases in unemployment rates for September, six had declines that exceeded 1 percent. The largest declines were in Nevada (2.3 points) and Michigan (1.5 points). Unemployment rates increased by more than 1 percentage point over-the-year in eight states, with the largest increase in Alaska (2.4 points) and Wyoming (2.1 points).

Unemployment Rates by State, September 1986

The lowest unemployment rates were in three New England States-New Hampshire (2.6 percent), Rhode Island (3.3 percent, and Vermont (3.4 percent). The States with double digits were Louisiana (12.5 percent), West Virginia (11.6 percent), and Mississippi (11.2 percent). Texas which has seen its jobless rate accelerate in the last few months due to the oil extraction crisis, had a September rate of 9.1 percent, the same as August, and out of the double digit column for the third consecutive month.

Thirty-one states recorded unemployment

rates below the national average of 6.8 percent. Out of the 31 states, 23 had rates below 6 percent. Twelve states had below 5 percent.

Cities

In comparison with twenty-five selected central cities, the District of Columbia had the twelfth highest jobless rate at 8.5 percent. The average jobless rate for all 26 selected cities was 8.7 percent. Thus the District is below the average. Of the 26 cities, 14 posted lower jobless rates over-the-year, 11 recorded higher rates and 1 remained unchanged.

Gary, Indiana continues to be plagued with the highest jobless rate at 20.4 percent, the same as August. On the other hand, San Francisco had the lowest rate at 4.8 percent. While Boston had the second lowest rate at 5.3 percent. This was the first time in 15 months that Boston did not report the lowest jobless rate of the 26 selected cities. The largest over-the-year decreases were reported in Detroit (1.9 percentage points), San Francisco (1.6 percentage points), and New York (1.5 percentage points). The largest over-the-year increases were recorded in Houston (4.9 percentage points), Gary (3.3 percentage points) and Birmingham (2.0 percentage points). The District of Columbia's rate was down 0.3 percentage point from last year.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN SELECTED CITIES*

City	September 1986	1985
1. Gary, IN	20.4	17.1
2. Cleveland, OH	12.1	13.1
3. Houston, TX	11.3	6.4
4. Detroit, MI	11.1	13.0
5. Birmingham, AL	10.9	8.9
6. New Orleans, LA	10.6	11.4
7. Dayton, OH	10.6	10.6
8. Buffalo, NY	9.9	9.5
9. Newark, NJ	8.9	8.8
10. Cincinnati, OH	8.8	9.3
11. Chicago, IL	8.7	9.9
12. DIST. OF COLUMBIA	8.5	8.2
13. Miami, FL	8.5	9.8
14. Los Angeles, CA	8.4	7.5
15. St. Louis, MO	8.3	8.1
16. Milwaukee, WI	7.3	7.1
17. Columbus, OH	7.0	7.4
18. Atlanta, GA	6.9	7.6
19. Pittsburgh, PA	6.7	7.8
20. Dallas, TX	6.7	6.0
21. New York, NY	6.6	8.1
22. Baltimore, MD	6.6	6.4
23. Philadelphia, PA	6.2	6.6
24. Salt Lake City, UT	5.5	5.8
25. Boston, MA	5.3	4.8
26. San Francisco, CA	4.8	6.4

* Preliminary unemployment rates

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
maintaining the foundation of economic security

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES OCTOBER 1986

The District of Columbia paid $6.1 million in unemployment compensation benefits in October 1986--an amount virtually unchanged (+0.2 percent) from the previous month. The measure showing

DC is great for '88

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS
(REGULAR PROGRAMS)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
October1986

	October 1986	September 1986	October 1985	% Change From September 1986	% Change From October 1985
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	3,395	2,792	3,386	+ 21.6	+ 0.3
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	35,156	36,087	35,212	- 2.6	- 0.2
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	33,639	33,813	33,171	- 0.5	+ 1.4
Total Benefits Paid	$5,482,779	$5,480,389	$4,827,551	0.0	+ 13.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$162.99	$162.08	$145.54	+ 0.6	+ 12.0
Number of First Payments	1,785	1,581	1,788	+ 12.9	- 0.2
Number of Final Payments	955	934	902	+ 2.2	+ 5.9
Total Beneficiaries	9,118	9,642	8,680	- 5.4	+ 5.0
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	201	130	178	+ 54.6	+ 12.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,955	2,837	3,401	+ 4.2	- 13.1
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	2,965	2,888	3,260	+ 2.7	- 9.0
Total Benefits Paid	$562,572	$558,760	$561,496	+ 0.7	+ 0.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$189.74	$193.48	$172.24	- 1.9	+ 10.2
Number of First Payments	173	125	157	+ 38.4	+ 10.2
Number of Final Payments	94	84	91	+ 11.9	+ 3.3
Total Beneficiaries	807	782	837	+ 3.2	- 3.6
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	54	62	66	- 12.9	- 18.2
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	602	565	751	+ 6.5	- 19.8
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	499	472	579	+ 5.7	- 13.8
Total Benefits Paid	$94,650	$88,286	$100,669	+ 7.2	- 6.0
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$189.68	$187.05	$173.87	+ 1.4	+ 9.1
Number of First Payments	51	49	57	+ 4.1	- 10.5
Number of Final Payments	36	27	30	+ 33.3	+ 20.0
Total Beneficiaries	151	147	172	+ 2.7	- 12.2
TOTAL--ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	3,650	2,984	3,630	+ 22.3	+ 0.6
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	38,713	39,489	39,364	- 2.0	- 1.7
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	37,103	37,173	37,010	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Total Benefits Paid	$6,140,001	$6,127,435	$5,489,716	+ 0.2	+ 11.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$165.49	$164.84	$148.33	+ 0.4	+ 11.6
Number of First Payments	2,009	1,755	2,002	+ 14.5	+ 0.3
Number of Final Payments	1,085	1,045	1,023	+ 3.8	+ 6.1
Total Beneficiaries	10,076	10,571	9,689	- 4.7	+ 4.0

a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

the most movement from last month was initial claims--up 22 percent. The increase here is seasonal--primarily attributable to the quarterly surge of filers related to the change of base period for determining monetary eligibility. The monthly increase between September and October in 1985 amounted to 28 percent.

The number of weeks compensated in October 1986 stood at 37,100 compared to 37,170 last month. The October workload in 1985 was 37,010--meaning a virtually level workload in all comparable periods. The average weekly benefit payment, however, is another story. The October 1986 average weekly payout was $165.50--up 15 percent from the same period last year. This increase stems from the change from $206 to $250 in the maximum weekly benefit amount, effective January 1986. There was a resultant rise in the average weekly payment.

The January-October, 1986 outlay is $61.8 million compared to $53.3 million for the same period in 1985. The primary factor in the 1986 increase is again the rise in the maximum weekly benefit amount in 1986.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of October 1986 increased $5.46. Average Weekly Hours were down 0.3 of an hour. Average Hourly Earnings rose $0.22 an hour.

The most significant change occurred in Printing and Publishing. Weekly Earnings were up $13.94. Average Weekly Hours were down slightly 0.1 of an hour, as Average Hourly Earnings increased $0.43 an hour. The increase was due to overtime being worked.

The largest over-all decrease was in the Other Nondurable Goods. Weekly earnings rose $2.35, but weekly hours were down 1.8 hours. Average Hourly Earnings decreased $0.39 an hour. The cause of the decrease was less overtime being worked.

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
October 1986

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	October 1986	September 1986	October 1985	October 1986	September 1986	October 1985	October 1986	September 1986	October 1985
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	417.98	412.52	409.19	39.1	39.4	38.1	10.69	10.47	10.74
Durable Goods	385.52	383.04	370.24	41.1	42.0	40.2	9.38	9.12	9.21
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	429.24	445.01	403.62	44.9	46.5	44.5	9.56d/	9.57	9.07a/
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	417.78	425.11	394.17	41.3	41.8	41.8	10.60a/	10.17a/	9.43
Other Durable Goods	332.33	332.93	339.38	39.8	40.8	37.5	8.35e/	8.16	9.05
Non-durable Goods	446.85	439.19	445.62	37.3	37.0	36.2	11.98	11.87	12.31
Food & Kindred Products	469.09	473.20	544.60	38.8	38.1	35.0	12.09	12.42a/f/	15.56c/g
Printing & Publishing	470.47	456.53	457.70	35.4	35.5	35.1	13.29a/	12.86b/	13.04a/
Other Non-Durable Goods	344.96	347.31	316.30	44.0	42.2	41.4	7.84b/	8.23a/	7.64b/

Total Production Workers	October '86	September '86	October '85
	37,600	37,900	37,200

a/ Overtime.
b/ Less Overtime.
c/ Increase in proportion of Higher paid employees.
d/ More business other than seasonal.
e/ Longer Work Week.
f/ Data not comparable with previous years due to break occurring in data.
g/ Data not comparable to current year.

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.
AREA LABOR SUMMARY
The District of Columbia Department of Employment Services publishes the Area Labor Summary. The Division of Labor Market Information and Research (Richard Groner, Director) prepares the Summary. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and the development of the data herein: Charles Roeslin, Rhoda Wharton, Rufus Daniels, Elsie Taylor, Eileen Dent, Gwendolyn Thompson, and Nancy Anderson-Grant. Joann Washington and Bridgett A. Frazier performed the word processing.

LMIR

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

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